

BRIEF HISTORY OF BIRTH OF THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION



ON December 5, 1933, a number of members and earnest friends met in the City of Pittsburgh to celebrate the 70th Anniversary of this Association.

Its birth was the product of the working of God's Spirit in the hearts of devoted Christian men and women who were seriously alarmed at existing conditions. This was in 1863 when our nation was involved in the Civil War. The North and South were pitted against each other in a cruel fratricidal war. Day by day the ominous clouds were becoming darker and darker. The life of our nation seemed to be trembling in the balance. Men of vision, deep thought, and prayer sensed that there was something wrong in our national life. We must have grievously sinned against God since He seemed to have turned a deaf ear to our prayers. God, by His Spirit, put it into the hearts of these men to call a conference for prayer and serious deliberation, hoping that God would reveal to them the cause and cure of our distress.

Accordingly, a meeting was called at Xenia, Ohio, for February, 3 to 6. The response was gratifying. Eleven Christian denominations and seven States were represented. John Alexander, Esq., of Xenia, Ohio, was the leader in this movement. After earnest prayer and thought he had prepared a paper on the subject which he presented to the Conference, the substance of which was that our nation should recognize the being and attributes of Almighty God, the Divine Authority of Holy Scriptures, and Jesus Christ the Messiah, the Saviour and Lord of all; and this acknowledgment should find a suitable place in our National Constitution.

This paper was then considered and referred to a Committee made up of one representative from each denomination represented in the Conference. After a full discussion which lasted for hours the committee reported favorably and the Conference adopted a resolution approving the spirit and design of the paper and the action which it proposed.

Drs. H. H. George and Samuel Collins were leading spirits in this movement and helped to guide the deliberations in the right channel. Both remained loyal and were workers in the Association that grew out of it till their death.

May we turn the leaf to show the leading of God's Spirit in the calling together of another group in another locality with the same purpose in view. On February 6th a meeting was called at Sparta, Ill., representing the various denominations and States in that section. At this conference the same principles were promulgated. Not an inkling had been given at either meeting of the other meeting. Do we not see the work of God's Spirit in this?

Drs. T. P. Stevenson and R. N. Redpath were leading spirits in this conference. Both kept up their interests in the work during their life time. Another evidence of the Spirit's leading is seen in the presentation of a resolution embodying the same principles in the Senate of the United States by Senator Harlan of Iowa. Senator Harlan speaks of the supreme authority of Almighty God (and he was not afraid to mention Jesus Christ as the appointed way of approach to God) and the Divine authority of the Holy

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LIBERTY AND ALCOHOL

By Herman Heise, M. D.

Pathologist, Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown, Pa.

(Delivered at annual meeting of National Reform Association, Dec. 5, 1933, at Pittsburgh, Pa.)

WHEN Noah embarked on his epoch-making endurance trip, a little yeast cell thumbed for a ride and was taken along. He had no mate to solace him, and so anon fell in with the grapes; whereat began a budding friendship. Noting the commotion in the grape cask, Father Noah made oft repeated investigations thereof, whereupon, as far as he was concerned, the ark never ran better and the stalls never smelled sweeter.

Years later our fathers were still investigating the inside of a barrel and sallied forth of an evening, in the buckboard, again without penalties, for should the driver's senses be befuddled there was always plenty of horse sense to bring him home.

In these days of many automobiles and more liquor, intelligent wets and drys alike agree that the drunken driver is a menace and, certainly, if there is any reason for prohibiting drivers of vehicles on iron rails from operating while drunk, the same rule is proper for the driver of an automobile.

Consider what the automobile is doing to our population. In the 18 months ending Dec. 31, 1931, "more persons were fatally injured by autos than were killed or died of wounds in the A.E.F. during the World War."¹ Considering also that the deathrate from auto accidents in the United States exceeds the combined mortality from typhoid fever, malaria, measles, whooping cough, and diphtheria, you will agree that we are facing a tremendous problem.

Just what part alcohol plays in auto accidents is, at the present time, unknown. Statistics furnished by W. W. Matthews, Deputy Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of Pennsylvania, indicate that less than 1 per cent of the drivers in the 2038 fatal accidents in 1931 were reported as drunk. In order to obtain some information on the incidence of indulgence in alcohol in drivers of automobiles, who were injured, we have collected 15 consecutive cases of injured drivers of motor vehicles who were taken to hospitals and have found that 9 of them were either obviously drunk or had consumed at least 3 ounces of absolute alcohol. Furthermore, these 9 drivers were involved in accidents that injured a total of 13 persons. While this series is, of course, too small to

permit drawing of conclusions, it at least suggests gross errors in present statistics. The reason for the inadequacy of present figures is in the extreme difficulty encountered in establishing proof of drunkenness by the methods commonly in use among the medical profession. Whereas almost any high school girl knows the instant her escort becomes fuddled, it would be practically impossible for all the doctors in an average town to convince the average jury of the fact. This problem was recognized by the British Medical Association and in 1926 a committee was appointed to investigate and report. The committee reported no practical test, odor being the best evidence of consumption of alcohol, and stated that "alcoholic intoxication might be simulated by at least 16 pathologic conditions."

Science Accuses

One month later the same journal publishes the work of Southgate and Carter, of England, who were able to prove a definite relationship between the amount of alcohol in the blood and that in the urine, and have concluded that "the concentration of alcohol in the blood is the best measure we have of alcoholic intoxication."

The difficulties of curbing the drunken driver are very great when one considers that a person who is obviously drunk at the time of accident may suddenly resume his self-control, and may at some time later satisfactorily pass a test for sobriety. Or he may be obviously drunk when examined, but since a clever attorney can convince a jury that each of the symptoms mentioned by the physician may have been due to anything but alcohol, an acquittal often follows. Therefore, from actual court procedure in many cases it became clear to the authors that a specific test, proving that alcohol had been imbibed within a comparatively short time before the arrest, would be of great practical importance and would often save the physician embarrassment at the hands of clever or unscrupulous attorneys. Without proof that a minimum amount of alcohol has been consumed, the diagnosis of drunkenness is so difficult to establish and the remuneration to the physician so small, that most doctors refuse to examine alleged drunken drivers. The Clearfield Coun-

ty Medical Society has ably discussed this subject in its *Bulletin*, and has, for the reasons stated above, voted to refuse to examine persons charged with driving while intoxicated.

It has been shown, that the quantity of alcohol found in body fluids bears a direct relationship to the amount consumed, and that the symptoms of intoxication are proportional to the amount of alcohol found. It is clear, then, that the chemical test for alcohol is of definite corroborative value and simply confirms or disproves the contention that alcohol may be responsible for the symptoms found. In this way its corroborative value in drunkenness is at least as great as is the Wassermann test in syphilis, and furnishes the only constant finding in all cases of alcoholic intoxication. After examining about 200 individuals charged with drunken driving, using both the routine physical and the chemical tests, it was decided to see how closely the amount of alcohol in the urine might be estimated by the one making the physical tests. Thereafter, at the time of examination of the patient, estimate of the alcoholic content of the urine was recorded. After making the chemical test the figures were compared. In general the agreement was remarkable, and but few exceptions were found.

Collection of Specimens

Southgate and Carter had such difficulty in getting their drunken drivers to furnish specimens of urine that they resorted to "trick" plumbing in their commodes. Such procedure would be of no avail in this country, so each candidate for sobriety is acquainted with the purpose of the urine test and is told, in the presence of witnesses, that the evidence obtained by the analysis may be used against him. It is surprising to note how few persons refuse to furnish specimens. Most obviously drunken individuals welcome the chance to urinate, others welcome the chance to void as a means of proving their sobriety. Occasionally a suspect expresses willingness to furnish a specimen but complains of inability to void, and he is then asked if he objects to a blood test. Frequently before such a specimen can be taken, consent having been given, the individual suddenly develops an al-

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What's Wrong With 1933!

Wm. Parsons, D.D.

THE people of the United States have been given enough food for thought in the outstanding events of this year of our Lord 1933 to compel them to indulge a little in that unpleasant thought vitally necessary function of life.

The machinery of our social life and government is creaking badly. It is full of knocks and groans. What is the matter with it?

The Picture

The year began by congress writing into the statutes of the nation a palatable lie in the form of a declaration that 4% by volume is a non intoxication beverage. Their purpose was purely to nullify the constitution and so help break down the feature disliked. The ultimate purpose was revenue and the votes of the thirsty.

The next move of Congress was on insufficient grounds, to grant to the president for two years blanket powers to regulate industry and finance. There can be no quarrel with the avowed purpose behind this move but its treatment of the constitution and laws was quite cavalier to say the least.

The next was to compel, under a great stretch of the right of eminent domain, all holders of gold, either coin, bullion or certificates, to exchange them for currency of 20% less value than the gold represented, and to violate the millions of contracts to pay certain obligations in gold. By executive decree the holding of this sort of property was placed in the category of crime, but the only voluntary attempt to enforce this decree was made upon a gypsy camp while the defiant senator and large holders were ignored until one of them forced the government to prosecute him by beginning suit to define his rights.

Then came the disbanding of the prohibition enforcement forces long before the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed. It was done as a move to hasten repeal.

Then came the appeal of General Johnson to the people to enforce his plans by the boycott. What though he would not call this a boycott, that is what he asked for and that to enforce decrees that he knew, as well as any one, he had no constitutional right or power to enforce.

Add to this list the provision by Congress and the state legislatures of ratifying conventions that were of a nature which the framers of the Constitution strove to prevent.

Then came the epidemic of kid-

nappings, stimulated no doubt by the success of the underworld in cleaning up about \$175,000 and completely getting away with it, in the Lindbergh case. The machinery of the federal law scored once or twice under the whip of public sentiment but broke down completely in the federal jury in Minneapolis.

The comic opera feature was supplied by the choice of the Department of Justice of Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay as a prison for slippery and refractory prisoners. This was proclaimed as an escape proof site because the swift currents of the water made it impossible to swim ashore and within a week three high school girls had done the impossible, one of them twice over, just for the fun of the thing.

Then came the series of lynchings and Governor Rolph's infamous applause of that crime in San Jose. Governor Ritchie tried to enforce the law on such offenders on the East Shore of Maryland. He won the applause of the nation by a spectacular feat but was betrayed somewhere in his own force and his efforts balked by perverted court work which virtually freed his prisoners.

Now comes the President, backed up by his wet ally Alfred E. Smith, appealing to the American people to cease buying liquor of the bootleggers and to buy it altogether of the licensed dealers in order to furnish the revenue and uphold the majesty of the law. Such an appeal a year ago would at least have been free of the taint of hypocrisy but now is a stench in the nostrils of all who really believe in obeying the constitution and laws.

Throw in for good measure the farcical acquittal of Mitchell and the failure to prosecute the rest of the Wall Street crooks, the planting of personal friends in the various departments to the utter confusion of the orderly process of government, the closing of the newspapers and the radio to the defenders of the Eighteenth Amendment, the toleration of illegal advertising months before the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, which was carried both by the newspapers and the radio, the failure to protect the poor against price raising on the necessities of life, the wholesale abuse of the pardoning power both in the federal and state governments and finally the open and frank encouragement of drinking by the White house—a thing which no president has ever done before and that

solely for the sake of swelling the revenue.

Conclusions

All of this gives a social and moral picture that ought to be studied and when studied will yield the following results:

1. The people generally regard law, whether constitutional or statutory, as merely the will of a temporary majority expressed in desirably transient forms to serve the present purpose with no relation whatever to God, justice, right or the future welfare.

2. The majority of the people regard a civic oath as merely one of the antiquated forms, that still clings to our government's acts and processes because no one wants to take the trouble to strip it off. The sanctity has gone out of it.

3. With all the clamor for a new deal there is left untouched in the minds of the people that vicious basic social ideal which has cursed the nation from the beginning:

"Let him take who has the power
And let him keep who can".

All that most people see in the new deal is the shifting of the power.

4. Obedience to law instead of being "sacredly obligatory upon all" as Washington put it, is only a matter of individual inclination. If the individual likes the law well and good. Let him make a virtue of his tastes. If he does not like it let him flout it, violate it, trample on it as openly and persistently as possible according to that great prophet of personal liberty Corey Ford. Just so he keeps out of jail he will be a hero to millions and a criminal only in the eyes of a few kill-joy Puritans.

5. The enforcement of law is a policy which must depend upon popular sentiment and the future popularity of the politician in office. An oath to support and defend the constitution and the laws is just an empty gesture upon receiving official position and power.

6. Guilt is a disgrace attached, not to the moral turpitude of violating the law but to the outraging of conventional moral sentiments of the multitude.

There are of course millions of the people of whom little or none of this is true, but it is true of a considerable majority of the American people. As surely as God reigns and wrong brings just retribution from heaven so sure

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THE CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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THE NATIONAL REFORM ASS'N

An organization of Christian citizens founded in 1863

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Greetings

The Christian Statesman extends to its many friends Christmas and New Year's Greetings. We wish for all our readers and friends the peace and happiness, the sense of security and victory which comes from a true appreciation of what the coming of Jesus Christ into the world means to them as individual believers in Him, and what it means to the world.

Because He came we shall have the victory if we believe in and follow Him. Because He came every iniquity, every evil entrenched in human society shall be overthrown and His Kingdom of righteousness and Brotherhood shall be established everywhere throughout the world. May the certainty and joy of this fill your hearts at this Holiday Season.

The Christian Statesman is devoted to the task of aiding in the fulfillment of the purpose of His coming as related to the civil and political realm of the world's life. He is the Saviour and Master of this as of every other realm of the world's life. Never did this realm need Him more than at this hour. The Christian Statesman dedicates itself anew to making Him known as Saviour and Lord of our own and of all nations and expresses the conviction that the time is coming when this and all nations shall accept Him as Saviour and own Him as Lord. "For unto us a child is born—and the government shall be upon his shoulder—and of the increase of His government there shall be no end."

The Year's Work

We call the attention of our readers to a brief summary of the work of the National Reform Association for the past year ending with the Annual Meeting Dec. 5th, found on the opposite page. One thousand addresses in which from 300,000 to 400,000 people were reached, at least half of them young people; 1,520,000 pages of lit-

erature published, and wide publicity of the Association and its message secured in the newspapers, is no mean record for a year coming in the midst of the worst depression of our Nation's history. Read and study the summary. Back of it is much hard thinking, careful planning, labor, sacrifice and prayer. Thank the Lord if you have had a part in it by contributing to the Association. Pray for the workers, for the continuance and enlargement of the work for the coming year, and help answer your prayers by sacrificial giving.

"THE DAY"

Evidences are at hand that this new manual on the Christian Sabbath is meeting a real need and is destined to have a wide circulation. Within three months, and with little advertising, about eight-hundred copies have been disposed of. Not only are ministers securing it but Bible class and young people's leaders as well. We have just learned of a large Men's Bible Class which is putting aside the regular lessons for five weeks to take up the study of the subject and making use of "The Day" in the study of the same.

Many commendations of the book continue to come to our office. Most of these letters say that it is the best book of its kind that has been published.

We ask the co-operation of Christian Statesman readers in helping to secure a wide distribution of this book.

For information regarding it see the last page of this issue of the Christian Statesman.

Brief History

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Scriptures in national life. This resolution passed the Senate without a dissenting voice. The House concurred and the Resolution was sent to President Lincoln who heartily gave his approval and sent out his proclamation on March 30th for a day of national prayer and humiliation to be observed on April 30, 1863.

The point to be noted is that Senator Harlan had heard nothing of either Conferences. What moved him to offer this resolution in the Senate? Nothing but the Spirit of God. When asked about the matter he said, "The propriety of such a national acknowledgment of God and Christ, and the Divine authority of God's Word had been impressed upon me in the Senate in the midst of my ordinary duties." Another incident might be mentioned to prove God's workings. This fast day was observed on Thursday.

On the following Saturday General Stonewall Jackson was fatally wounded, by accident. Stonewall Jackson was the brains of the Southern Army. He was known to be a good Christian man but he was an obstructionist. God removed the obstruction by taking General Jackson to Heaven. After this day of national humiliation, confession, and prayer the tide turned; the North won one battle after another until at last victory perched upon our banners.

This story does not cast any reflection on the South. The Southern people are a high-toned, intellectual, Christian, warm-hearted people. The Civil War benefitted them as much as it did the North.

But what of our Organization? A permanent organization was set up in Pittsburgh in 1864. The best and brainiest men in the country were brought into it. Judges, Governors of States, Professors in Universities and Colleges, Lawyers and Ministers of the Gospel have espoused its principles and given their influence to it. Like all other organizations of its class, it has felt the effects of the depression but do you for a moment encourage the thought that it will die? Will a movement called into existence by the Spirit of God for an exalted purpose, fade away, without accomplishing that purpose? Its principles will save this nation if they can be heard throughout the length and breadth of the land and are accepted. Money will not save this nation in this hour of distress; codes will not save it; neither will the arrogant dictation of men in power; nothing but the religion of Jesus Christ embedded in the hearts of its citizens. If this nation will bow the knee to Jesus Christ, confess its sin and acclaim Him its Lord and King, He will send us deliverance.

National Reform workers do not be discouraged. You have the balm that will heal this suffering distressed nation. Let the world know of this balm. Note a coincidence of importance. God gave us John Alexander to help set this organization in motion in 1863; in 1933 God gave us another John Alexander to give it a much needed impetus. We are about to lose our precious Sabbath in Pennsylvania. A wonderful book had been prepared with much care to meet the situation. Where will we get the money to publish this book? This was a serious question. Another big-hearted John Alexander steps forward and lifts us out of the difficulty by furnishing the funds.

"Not by might nor by power but by My Spirit saith the Lord,"

Mrs. H. H. (Ella M.) George.

Report of N. R. A.* for 1933

National Reform Association*

FOUNDED 1863

209 NINTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Oldest organization for Civic Righteousness in U.S.)

R. H. Martin, D.D.
President.Hugh Leith, D.D.
Chmn. of Board.Knox M. Young,
Treasurer.

1933 WAS THE 70th YEAR OF NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Literature published	1,520,000 Pages
"The Day", a book on the Christian Sabbath	721,000
The Christian Statesman	200,000
Leaflets on the Sabbath	168,000
Address—"First Things First"	16,000
Program of Activities	400,000
Constructive Correspondence	10,000
Miscellaneous	5,000
PUBLIC ADDRESSES (Estimated)	1,000
To a direct audience of 300,000 to 400,000 and to at least indirectly triple that number.	Students
7 Colleges	4,400
306 Senior and Junior Schools	210,000
75 Institutes	4,500
50 Service Clubs (Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions)	
American Legion Posts—High School Commencements—Teachers' Institutes	
Churches—W.C.T.U. Meetings—County Sabbath School Conventions, Dinners, etc., etc.	
4 National Conferences of nation-wide scope and 6 State Conferences were participated in	
30 Chautauqua appearances	
Co-operated with Committee of Nine National and State	
12 County Campaigns averaging two weeks each.	

PUBLICITY:

It is impossible to estimate the amount of newspaper publicity the Association enjoyed in 1933, but the lineage is far up in the MILLIONS. Preponderance of publicity in metropolitan papers, cross section of which Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph, Washington, D.C. Star, New York Times.

REAL RECOVERY IN 1934

The N.R.A.* proposes to carry on, following this program of 1933—TRIED AND PROVEN.

An abundance of genuine testimony available at the office proving permanent effect, particularly among our American Youth.

This work sustained by voluntary contribution. You are invited to participate. Make checks payable to National Reform Association.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION*

209 NINTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR CHRIST AND COUNTRY

Annual Meeting

In point of attendance, interest manifested, and in the spirit of enthusiasm and optimism shown, the Annual Meeting of the National Reform Association held in the Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., the afternoon and evening of December 5th, 1933, was the best in years.

Reports from the President of the Association and department heads covered the work of the year, a summary of which will be found on another page in this issue of The Christian Statesman. Following the above reports the afternoon session listened to an able and appropriate message on "A Wedge of Gold" from Mrs. Ella M. Black, President of the Pennsylvania State W.C.T.U. A good number of W.C.T.U. women were present to hear Mrs. Black and the other addresses of the Conference. There was a most interesting discussion for one and one-half hours of

the program of the Association for 1934, and the methods of reaching the people, especially the youth, with the Association's Message.

Promptly at 6:15 o'clock 111 persons gathered about the tables for the evening dinner. Dr. A. R. Robinson, Pastor of the Sixth U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., as toastmaster, after appropriate remarks, presented Mrs. Black, Dr. Ella M. George, S. K. Cunningham, Cameron Ralston, and Dr. R. H. Martin, who responded to brief toasts. The address of the evening by Herman A. Heise, M.D., Pathologist of Uniontown Hospital, Uniontown, Pa., followed, on "Liberty and Alcohol." It was an able and interesting message and most appropriate as at that very hour the 18th Amendment went out of the Constitution. The substance of Dr. Heise's address is found in this issue of the Christian Statesman.

The following were re-elected as members of The Board of Directors for three years: Rev. E. A. Crooks, D.D., Attorney W. J. Aiken, Chas. N. Hanna, Rev. R. W. Redpath, Dr. Ella M. George, Dr. G. E. Brenneman, Dr. J. W. Claudy.

The following new members were elected to the Board: Prof. J. Freeman Guy, Associate Superintendent Public Schools of Pittsburgh, John W. Alexander of Pittsburgh, each for three years; Rev. J. C. Nevin, Pastor of the Fifth U.P. Church, N.S., Pittsburgh, and E. C. Young of Wilkesburg to fill vacancies for a period of one year.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors after the Annual Meeting the following were elected as the officers of the Association for the coming year:

President Dr. R. H. Martin
First Vice Pres. Dr. Hugh Leith
Secretary Rev. R. W. Redpath
Treasurer Knox M. Young

The following officers of the Board were elected:

Chairman Dr. Hugh Leith
Treasurer F. H. Davis
Secretary Dr. W. L. C. Samson

The following were chosen Chairmen of the Departments:

Field Dr. Hugh Leith
Publication Dr. Ella M. George
Education ... Prof. J. Freeman Guy
Finance F. H. Davis

Quiet Observer's Column

REV. H. B. MANSELL

(On the Necessity of Making Good)

With the ratification of the Repeal Amendment its advocates find themselves under the necessity of making good to the people a large collection of promises.

They have asserted that prohibition increased the amount of liquor consumed; they must now show a decrease. The increase in deaths from alcoholism since 1920 must now be turned into a decrease. The saving of hundreds of millions of dollars spent in allegedly futile efforts to enforce prohibition must manifest itself in reduced Federal expenditures. The promise of billions of dollars in cheerfully paid liquor taxes must be materialized as actual revenue. The budget must be balanced. No longer compelled to drink to manifest their inalienable rights automobilists must reduce the heavy toll of lives due to highway accidents. The wet organizations are so sure that all these things will automatically result that they are disbanding. But before they pass into oblivion some notation should be made of the good things to come.

It will take time for the social results of repeal to clearly manifest themselves. But some appear quickly.

Possibly the quickest test will be that found in the revenue results. It is not deniable that many people actively or passively favored repeal for this reason. The estimates of possible revenue ranged up into billions of dollars a year. Last summer Mrs. Sabin's organization told the country liquor would yield annually a billion and a quarter of revenue.

Postmaster Farley in his aggressive campaign was more modest. In August he assured Maine that the Federal Government would gain \$956,000,000 through repeal. A few weeks earlier he told a Missouri audience that the new liquor revenue "will go a long way toward settling once and for all the troublesome question of balancing the Government budget. It will take care of the interest and sinking fund charges on the bonds to be issued under the National Industrial Recovery and Public Works Act. It will make possible the termination of the temporary taxes which are now collected for the emergency purposes of the Government and the gradual reduction of all Federal taxes. And what is vastly more important than any of these things it will make for the temperate use of alcoholic beverages and will quickly lead to the destruction of organized crime in this country."

These are not the promises of an irresponsible agitator but the pledge to

What's Wrong With 1933

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will the evils which are causing the present suffering of our disorganized life continue.

Remedy

The conclusion is that the moral character of a large section of the people has been broken down. Three things have accomplished this: the brutality of the world war, the selfishness of life since and the world depression with its entail of cowardice and confusion.

National repentance and turning again to God is the only cure. The people of the United States are getting just as good government as they reserve and until they deserve better they will never have any better under our present forms.

The promise God made to Solomon of old was "If my people, which are called by my name shall humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven and will forgive their sin and will heal their land." That single sentence has vastly more of hope in it than the entire political "New Deal". That will fail without this repentant spirit.

The judgment of God is upon the nation and there will be no deliverance from these things until the people repent, and seek justice, righteousness, and the public welfare as the first consideration of political life and so square themselves with the Almighty.

the country of a chief cabinet officer. They were made for the purpose of convincing the people that repeal should be ratified. If they are not substantially fulfilled then what?

Now Mr. Farley come home from Europe and make good your promises.

Liberty and Alcohol

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most uncontrollable desire to void. It is absolutely necessary for the collection of the specimen to be witnessed, or you may be handed a bottle of cold water. Specimens are labeled and sealed and turned over to the analyst by a responsible person. After the analysis, the label is preserved in case further identification of the specimen is demanded in court.

Action of Alcohol

One of the difficulties in evaluating the symptoms of a person arrested for drunkenness is the lack of knowledge on the part of the physician of the normal behavior of the particular individual. In order to obtain some knowledge as to the psychologic changes caused by the ingestion of small amounts of alcohol, Dr. Alfred G. Dietze, of the University of Pittsburgh, prepared a series of tests. Five subjects taking from 1 to 5 ounces of whiskey, whose urinary alcohol later in no case exceeded 0.10 per cent, were able to pass almost perfect routine physical examinations, and were able to perform a carefully controlled test, measuring steadiness while performing a difficult task. Subjects, however, showed a marked lowering of intelligence, as elicited by special tests involving memory and the following of directions. In order to gain further information, a practical test was devised involving actual driving conditions. A car was rigged up so that shooting a gun would give the signal to apply the brakes, and this in turn would shoot another gun. The knowledge of the speed of the car and the distance apart of the bullet marks on the road furnished a means of measuring reaction time. Also a curved lane marked by corrugated packing boxes, whose configuration could be changed without notice, made quick decisions necessary and prevented the subject from anticipating the signal to stop. By spending several hours with each subject we were able to notice changes in the individual, and were also fortunate in being able to elicit the subjective symptoms.

The details of these tests are too voluminous to be quoted here, but our subjects all mentioned dizziness, and two of them a sense of unreality as the most prominent subjective sensations. The most striking change was

that of the intelligence, particularly the ability for self-criticism. All but one passed the routine examination for sobriety, but all suffered a moderate slowing of reaction time, and all made mistakes such as colliding with boxes and shooting the gun on the brake pedal at the wrong time. All revealed a change in personality, one going through the classical stages of being verbose, morose, lachrymose, bellicose, and finally comatose. Two failed to remember details of the events of the day. It is interesting to note that one of the men who gave the best account of himself drank the 5 ounces of 104 proof whiskey on an empty stomach and never had tasted alcohol before.

Examination of a test chart reveals definite slowing and greater variations in the reaction time tests after the alcohol is taken. At 30 miles an hour he normally travels about 16 feet before he can begin to apply his brakes. After taking alcohol, this distance gradually increases to about 22 feet. The driving test was ended abruptly when the road rose up in waves before the driver.

The amounts of alcohol appearing in the blood or urine in these as well as in many other subjects reveal that the alcohol in the blood and urine bear a peculiar relationship to each other. At first the alcohol appears in greater concentration in the blood, and when the peak is reached, the urinary alcohol exceeds that found in the blood. If the subject fails to void, his urinary alcohol disappears just the same, the alcohol being reabsorbed by the blood and eliminated through other channels.

An unexpected observation is of unusual interest. A young woman, unaccustomed to alcohol, drank 1 ounce of whiskey, and shortly after that was able to type more rapidly than before but made many more mistakes. The next day the experiment was repeated, but 15 units of insulin were given $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before the alcohol was taken. The alcohol curves were identical, showing that insulin has no effect on the oxidation of alcohol, but the subject displayed many of the symptoms of drunkenness and certainly would have been pronounced intoxicated by the average physician. At the height of her symptoms of dizziness, shortness of breath, staggering gait, slow, difficult speech, and sweating, her blood sugar was 32 mg./100 ml. The alcohol in the urine, however, did not exceed 0.015 per cent, giving definite evidence of the value of the test, in proving that certain symptoms are not due to alcohol.

The importance of the test in ruling out alcohol as the cause of symptoms is tremendous. Many cases reported

of fractured skulls and insulin shock have been mistaken for alcoholism. One man, arrested for drunkenness, spent the night in a police station, and was still "drunk" 24 hours later. An examination revealed a fractured skull. At the present time we are not advocating that a certain concentration of alcohol in the blood or urine can be taken as the point above which intoxication is present, but it is a significant fact that all the 16 controlled subjects were psychologically inferior when the alcohol in the urine rose to 0.10 per cent, and were visibly intoxicated when the alcohol reached 0.20 per cent.

The Test in Action

In Fayette County, in 1924, before the chemical test was used, 34 persons accused of drunken driving were found not guilty and 21 found guilty or plead guilty. In 100 recent consecutive cases in which the alcohol in the urine exceeded 0.19 per cent by weight, 87 were found guilty or admitted guilt, 6 were pronounced not guilty but pay the costs (meaning, "You are not guilty, but don't do it again"), and 7 were acquitted.

Butler County was unable to get one conviction in 1930, but a recent communication from E. H. Negley, district attorney, states, "The chemical test for alcohol was used in 20 of the 36 cases. During the past 6 months it is used in every case unless the defendant at once pleads guilty. We have not lost a case in which it is used, and it seems to me impossible to lose a case in which it is used."

Conclusion

1. It is impossible to prove definitely alcoholic intoxication from the symptoms alone.

2. The test for alcohol in body fluids furnishes a practical confirmation of the fact that a minimum amount of alcohol has been consumed, and thus assures the examining physician of some degree of protection in our courts.

3. Persons suffering from conditions simulating alcoholic intoxication are protected by the test.

4. Correlation between physical condition and chemical examination is shown by the ability of the examiner of the person to judge the chemical content.

5. The test for alcohol in the urine is not appreciably affected by ether, chloroform, chloral, acetone, and salicylates.

6. Specimens of urine may be preserved for months.

7. Confirmation of the findings of physical examination by the chemical test increases the number of convictions in court.

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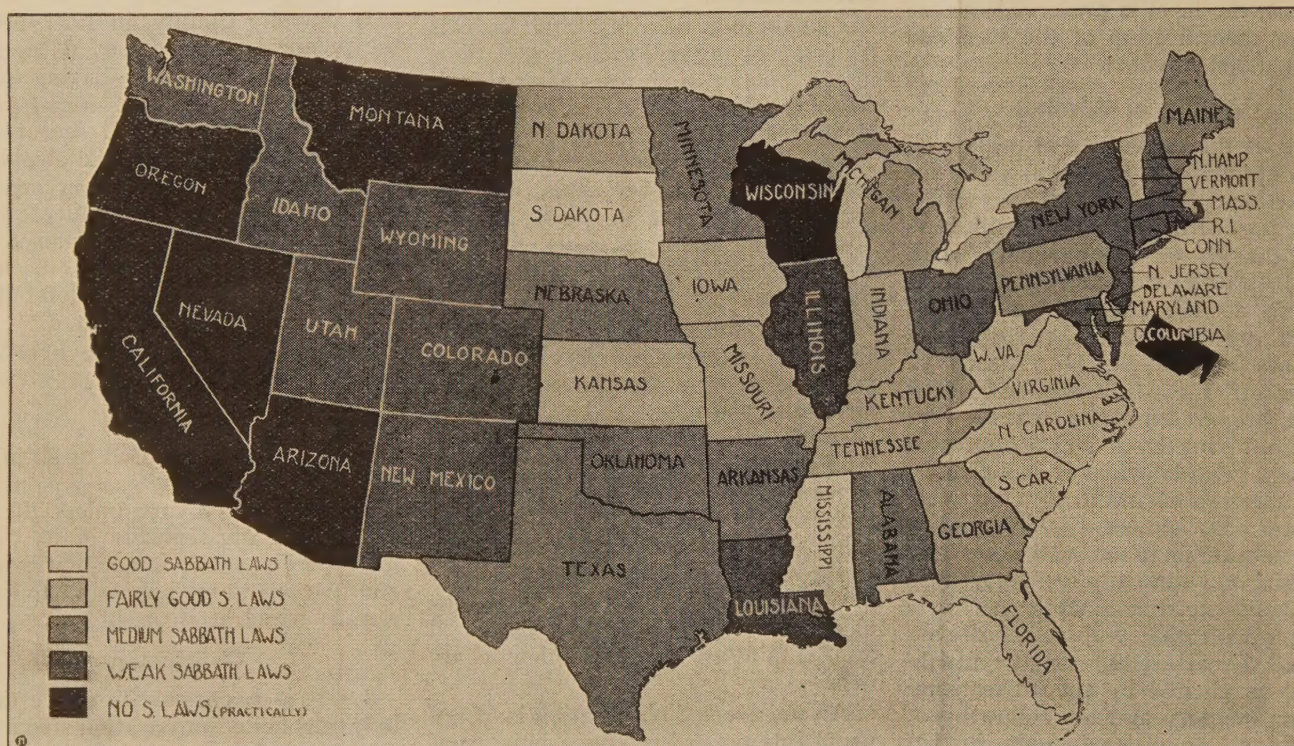
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